



FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.
SPRINGFIELD, FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1842.

Important notice to those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the bankrupt law.

We are informed that the Judge of the District Court will return to this city by the 14th of November next, for the purpose of granting interlocutory decrees and final discharges in cases of bankruptcy, which will then come before him. Interlocutory decrees granted at the November term, (which term will probably continue until the middle of December,) can be finally disposed of by the 4th of March next.

The opinion seems to prevail among members of Congress and those who may be regarded as the best judges of the fact, that the Bankrupt Law will be repealed next winter. It therefore becomes the interest of those who wish to avail themselves of its benefits, to commence their proceedings in time, and to have their papers filed and primary notices published, so that interlocutory decrees may be obtained at the November term.

Editors in Illinois and St. Louis will please copy the above.

Currency.

Of the various important measures belonging to the system of policy supported by the whigs, several, through the persevering patience of their representatives in Congress, have been secured; and among them, the foremost in comprehensive utility is doubtless the act establishing a discriminating tariff of duties on imports.

The most important part of the Whig policy, which, by the acts of the Executive has thus far been thwarted, is some comprehensive and efficient measure for the regulation of the currency, so that the country may have a circulating medium that shall be of equal and constant value, not only in all places, but at all times, and growing more useful from year to year, by means of that increasing confidence which would naturally and inevitably be reposed in it, as its soundness, stability, and sufficiency should be tested and demonstrated by continued experience.

In order to understand best what such a measure should be, and to be convinced of its perfect practicability as well as its incalculable benefit, the safest and most satisfactory way, in this case, as in all other questions of a practical nature, is to recur to experience; to disregard all mere theoretical speculation, and look at the ACTUAL FACTS, which have taken place in the history of the country—facts which all can understand and all can remember. This recurrence to past times, and recalling the course of past events, especially the order in which those events and facts occurred, is the only way in which the *fact* can be rendered practically useful, or the history of this country, or any other, is worth considering for any purpose of actual instruction.

Such a recurrence to the past, moreover, while it is fully and in all its details, in the recollection of the great body of the people, is both the safest and fairest method of trying the respective claims of political parties to the confidence of the people, because it is the only sure way of testing the wisdom of their respective systems of policy.

Let us, then, take a glance at the past, with especial reference to the subject of the currency.

The Van Buren party, otherwise called the Loco Focos, profess, now-a-days, great hostility to banks and paper money, in all forms and kinds; and they charge most, if not all of the evils, which have latterly befallen the business interests of the country, upon the great multiplication of banks and the vast expansion of paper money, which took place in 1834-5 and 6, and upon the universal madness of speculation, which resulted from the fatal facilities for obtaining money thus furnished, and which seized upon all classes of the community in all quarters of the land.

Now, admitting the statement as above made, to be strictly true, in point of fact, yet in order to enable the people to judge, fairly and safely, of the claims to public confidence put forth by the respective parties, the true inquiry obviously is, to which party are the alleged errors of policy and their evil results to be assigned? This inquiry is of the very essence of the controversy relating to the respective merits of the two parties; and it is of the most serious concern to the people that they should decide this question truly.

Surely, if banks and the undue expansion of the currency furnished by them, were really the true sources of that universal derangement of the private business and public affairs of the country, which has so embarrassed the community, and laid flat its previous prosperity, then it must necessarily follow that, if any set of men should be entrusted with the management of the currency, it must be that set of men and that party whose policy and measures produced the banks and the undue expansion of the currency, which has so embarrassed the community, and laid flat its previous prosperity.

This is too plain to be mistaken; and, in order to see how this point is, in fact, a case of cause and effect, to the commencement of the train of causes and consequences referred to, and to the time when there was yet no undue multiplication of banks and no undue inflation of paper money; when the measure of speculation had not yet begun to spread its epidemic from all its interests were not flourishing; when there was a reg-

ular and gradually increasing demand for labor, because, capital judiciously invested, was producing just and legitimate profits upon the actual transactions of regular business; when those profits were legitimately converted into new and equally judicious investments to promote the proper objects of private enterprise and of public improvements, and the country was thus, through a prudent enterprise, every where advancing in actual wealth in the shape of real gains from investments; and both private business and public affairs were alike exhibiting the genuine progress of a solid and unobscured prosperity.

Every man whose memory can reach back twelve years will bear witness that the period of safe and solid prosperity to which we have alluded, was present and shedding its blessings on the land, when the loco foco party came into power.

At that time the country, for at least the two preceding Presidential terms, namely, the single term of Mr. Adams and the second term of Mr. Monroe—and we might add the latter half at least, of Mr. Monroe's first term—but, at least, for eight years, the country had been at work under the influence of a tariff more or less discriminating and protective, accompanied by the continued and efficient action of a National Bank; and during all that time this entire Union presented a spectacle of universal tranquility, order and prosperity, such as was never before witnessed in any nation, or under any policy on earth.

It is not necessary, nor have we space, to go into the details of that wonderful spectacle of national prosperity. It is enough to refer to the leading circumstances attending it and recall its more prominent features; the recollections of the people will fill up the outline, for the calamities they have since endured, have served to keep the image of those days fresh in their memories. It is enough then to say that a home market for the various products of the soil had become established and was gradually and steadily enlarging itself, by means of the regular and solid growth of manufactures; the forests of the West were continually falling before that mighty pioneer of civilization, the American axe; and the prairies of the West were yielding their increase, in yearly augmenting abundance, to that worthy compeer of the axe, the plough; internal trade, following close in their train, was spreading over a new extent of territory with every added year—was traversing long distances, and connecting and binding together remote communities; external trade was drawing from that extension and internal development, more abundant materials for profitable intercourse with other nations, was augmenting its tonnage, multiplying its voyages, and sweeping a wider circuit with its traffic; the great ocean, ploughed like a wheat field, by the keels of our navigators, was yielding its increase, casting up the pearls of its wealth, and every fish with the tribute money due to enterprise in its mouth; and to accommodate all this vast and various movement by land and sea, this mighty action abroad, and this still mightier action at home, there was a currency, which, being founded on the actual basis of all this magnificent reality—following it, not preceding it—called into existence and circulation by it, and not coming till it was so called, and varying, therefore, only as the demand for it varied; so that, being simply the supply of that demand, it was not exposed nor liable to undue expansion, and yet answering that demand so promptly, and so exactly, that it was everywhere of one equal, uniform value, and that value the true and honest one of the real *par*, at the remotest south and the farthest north—at the distant east and the most distant west—in Europe and in Asia the same as in America, and susceptible of such perfect adjustment to every variety of use—such marvelous adaptability, (if we may coin a word to be applied to currency) that it would with perfect convenience and instant readiness, pay the laborer's wages of a day, or the nation's revenue for a year; meeting every individual want and every public exigency, with such readiness and such triumphant success, that it seemed more like magic, than the continued reality of a great nation's daily experience.

Such was the currency this country enjoyed, and such was the general condition of the American people, when the loco foco party took the reins of government, and until the disastrous day on which they commenced a war on the currency, and on the whole system of whig policy under which the nation was advancing in all the departments of social power and prosperity, at a rate never before exhibited in the annals of the world.

We copy the above article from the *Albany Advertiser*. It embraces so many facts, and is so pertinent to the condition of things among us, that we cannot resist the temptation to reprint it.

One day last week, we visited the farm of Mr. J. K. Kinkaid, on Indian Creek, in this county, for the purpose of ascertaining the results of his experiments to manufacture Sugar from Corn Stalks. We found that Mr. K. had made some eighty gallons of molasses, which was thicker, than New Orleans molasses—but that it had not yet crystallized. To effect this, sometimes, several weeks are required. Mr. K. says, that so far as he has gone in his investigations and experiments, he does not find that Mr. Webb (the discoverer of the process by which sugar can be made from corn stalks) has in a single instance misrepresented facts in the matter. With proper mills for separating the juice from the stalks, and a proper cultivation of the corn, Mr. Kinkaid believes that the highest anticipations of those who have favored his experiment, will be fully realized. Mr. Kinkaid will probably furnish a statement hereafter of his experiments for publication.

STATE OFFICERS.

These men one week issue a circular that there is no law to prevent the reception of Shawneetown Bank paper. In another they issue a circular, that they have found law which authorizes collectors to receive that paper only at its specie value! Verily, we have a great set of State officers.

Proclamations of State Officers--

State Printing--State Banks.

The last Register devotes most of its editorial columns to these subjects. The ground assumed in the proclamations, that the collection of the State Taxes, in specie, was designed to secure to the citizens of the State, a sound currency, seems to be abandoned by the editor, who now acknowledges that the object aimed at is to secure the payment of the SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS IN SPECIE! The veil by which the public officers attempted to screen their true designs from the people, was too flimsy to delude them for a moment; and the public printer had too much sagacity to attempt to impose the specious reasons offered by them upon the people. We then have it acknowledged by the organ of the clique here, that the recent proclamations, had not in view the interests of the people, but the pecuniary profit of the public officers. Add to this admission, that these Proclamations have been issued without authority and in violation of law—as they most certainly have been—and the Register and Journal will have no further controversy upon this point.

The Register goes into statements in relation to the public printing, intended to show that the business will be unprofitable to the public printer, if paid for his work in depreciated paper. This matter can be got along with without difficulty. There was no necessity of these proclamations to secure ample justice to the public printer—to the people—and to the State in this case. Let the public printing be put up to the lowest bidder to be paid for in such funds as the State possesses. In these times, when there is so much talk of economy in public affairs, such a measure would meet with the approbation of all those who would practice as well as preach economy. By adopting this course there would be no necessity of forcing the collection of SPECIE for Taxes from a people ground down to the earth by the oppressions and policy of their loco foco rulers. Should the legislature pursue the policy here mentioned in reference to the public printing, we will assure the editor of the Register, if that will be any inducement to secure its adoption, that we will not, in any form or shape, be his competitor. So this matter of public printing, about which the editor makes such a bugaboo, can be easily got along with.

In regard to the other State officers, who want specie for their salaries, if they cannot afford to perform their duties for State Bank and Shawneetown paper, they can easily resign, and we doubt not that equally qualified men can be found to take their places, who would be perfectly willing to receive State Bank and Shawneetown paper in payment of their salaries. So another difficulty stated by the Register is disposed of without trouble.

The Register, with the view of humbugging its wise readers, aims to produce the impression that the whigs are laboring to sustain our State Banks. Every candid man knows, and will acknowledge, that the State Bank system is not whig policy—that this system was started and advocated as a policy by the Van Buren party to prevent the necessity of a United States Bank—that it was recommended and adopted on this very ground in our State. While these local State Banks exist—especially in such States as our own, where their usefulness is at least questionable—they furnish an argument against the establishment of a National Bank. When these banks are wound up, and when our people must rely for a currency upon specie, occasionally a bank note from distant States, and notes of the Bank of England, we doubt not they will come to the conclusion that it is the duty of the government to furnish a currency for the people. We therefore inform the Register and its friends, that they will labor in vain to force the whigs into the position of sustaining the Banks. The party in power in this State established them—they have petted them whenever it was their interest to do so—they have sanctioned their repeated suspensions, contending that it was their party policy; and when it became the interest of their leaders, they endeavored to crush them. By persevering in this course, the government officers have succeeded in depreciating the value of the paper of the State Banks, and now, when it is worth scarcely 50 cents to the dollar, by their proclamations they endeavor to throw the loss from their shoulders on to the people. This is pure loco focoism; and exhibits their love for the dear people!

The whig party will not interfere in the war now waged by the State Officers and the clique, against the State Banks. When the State Banks shall be disposed of, the field will be clear for a United States Bank. The People will then see and feel the necessity for such a Bank—AND WILL HAVE ONE!

The Collector of Greene county is receiving State Bank and Shawneetown paper for taxes. In some of the northern counties, Collectors are receiving Shawneetown paper for taxes.

Gov. REYNOLDS, of Missouri, has offered a reward of 300 dollars for the person of ORRIN P. ROCKWELL, who is charged with the attempt to murder Gov. Ex-Boggs, and 300 dollars for the person of JOSEPH SARTIN, as an accessory in the attempted murder.

The Nauvoo Wasp, which speaks of the attempt to murder Gov. Boggs as a "noble deed," denounces the effort to arrest those individuals charged with this atrocious act as "religious persecution!"

A correspondent in the country wishes to know if it is not nearly time for another Proclamation? The People had collected State Bank paper for their taxes, and out comes a Proclamation that the money shall not be received; but that Shawneetown paper may be. The People went immediately to work to obtain Shawneetown paper—when out comes Proclamation No. 2, forbidding the reception of Shawneetown paper. There is now no legal currency in this State with which taxes can be paid but *Wolf Scalp*—These must soon be at a premium; and we therefore have every reason to believe that Proclamation No. 3 is forthcoming, which will knock the Wolf Scalp—currency into spasms.

Correspon

CINCINNATI, 1842.

The Great Western arrived at Boston on the evening of the 17th, bringing London papers to Sept. 3. By her we learn that most of the operatives engaged in the late riots, had returned to their work; and it was believed that in a few days all would be quiet again. The English wheat crop was more than an average, and prices were low. The Queen was on a visit to Scotland, and the Boundary Treaty would not be ratified until her return. There was late news from China. The Emperor had left Peking for Tartary—fearing the English would catch him. But of this there seemed little probability. Affairs in Afghanistan remained nearly as per istadvice. The English were collecting a large force to act against the Afghans. Some important actions had already taken place.

Don N. Almonte, has arrived in this country, as special Minister from Mexico. It is supposed that his appointment is the result of a sincere desire on the part of Santa Anna to settle the difficulties of Mexico with our government. Almonte was taken prisoner by the Texians with Santa Anna. He is a native Mexican, but was educated in England.

The Rhode Island Convention, at the last accounts, was progressing in the formation of a State convention. A large number of individuals had been indicted for high treason against the State.

Mr. WEBSTER, agreeably to invitation, had appointed the evening of the 22d, for addressing his fellow citizens in Faneuil Hall. Mr. J. Q. ADAMS had been welcomed home by a large meeting of his constituents. Mr. Adams, in a speech, gave his reasons for opposing Mr. Tyler. He declared that in his opinion his public conduct was characterized by "insincerity and moral obliquity." The Virginia Banks have resumed specie payments, and are now going on without difficulty.

Major Noah, the new administration organ in New York, thus speaks on the subject of removals from office:

"Changes in minor offices and *chefs de Bureau* in every part of the Union will follow in the furtherance of the great object in view, which is to give a democratic character to the administration, and to place its tried friends in power, a measure indispensably necessary to the success of every administration, and invariably adopted by every party in power."

The wreck of the ill-fated steamer Lexington, has been raised to the surface; but a chain breaking, the again sunk. A lump of silver (specie melted) weighing 35 lbs. has been recovered from her.

Indian murders have not yet ceased in Florida. In Jackson county, a few days since, Mr. Perkins and his four children were butchered in a most brutal manner by Indians.

On Sunday last week we understand that JOSEPH SMITH made a speech at Nauvoo, in which he stated, as usual, that Gov. Reynolds and Gov. Carlin were fools and that they could not take him.

Poor loco foco ridden State! An outlaw almost within the hearing of the Governor, ridiculing the authorities of the State, as unable to execute the laws of the State upon his person! Huzza for Illinois!

Sugar Creek Clay Club.

The undersigned citizens of Sugar Creek Precinct, in Sangamon county, Illinois, respectfully invite all whigs, resident in said precinct, to meet in the school house at Auburn, on Saturday, the 10th Sept. inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing a Clay Club for said precinct.

Highly as we deprecate the evils attending a long protracted Presidential campaign—yet we solemnly believe the Whigs of this Union owe it to their God, their country, and themselves, to make the sacrifice.

The ruin produced or continued, throughout our suffering land by their instrumentality, in placing John Tyler at the head of our Government, demands that all true whigs should do penance at the shrine of our country. The ruinous consequences resulting from twelve years of misrule and extravagance, either from treachery, imbecility or obstinacy, are still suffered to prey upon the vitals of our Government and People—for which the people will hold John Tyler responsible—and which should and will arouse every true whig and friend of his country to the rescue.

A respectable number of citizens met pursuant to the above notice; JOSEPH FLETCHER, Sen., in the Chair, *pro tem*; organized and adopted the following Constitution:

Article 1st. We, the whigs, being that the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of these United States, will be greatly promoted by the election of HENRY CLAY, to the Presidency, do pledge ourselves to each other, and to our fellow-citizens throughout the Union, to use every honorable means in our power, from this time henceforward, to secure his election in 1844.

Art. 2. The officers of this Club shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, and a Secretary.

Art. 3. The stated meetings of the Club shall be held at such times and places as shall be determined by a majority of the members, to be held at any time on the call of any three officers of the Club, the President being one and in his absence one of the Vice Presidents.

Art. 4. The order of proceedings shall be in accordance with parliamentary usage, except when otherwise ordered by the Club.

Art. 5. Every person wishing to become a member of this club can do so by subscribing his name to this Constitution.

Whereupon the following individuals were elected to serve as officers of said Club, viz: DAVID EASTMAN, President; JOSEPH FLETCHER, Jr. and EDWIN LEWIS, Vice Presidents; and C. C. LEONARD, Secretary.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a full record of the proceedings of the Club and to keep a register of the names of all the members.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee, to place themselves in correspondence with other Clay Clubs, and that they shall use all fair means in obtaining members to said Club.

Unanimously resolved, That in HENRY CLAY, we have a man whom all can trust, upon whom all can rely with safety in the darkest hour of our country's adversity, no less than in the brightest day of her prosperity; whose past life is an ample guarantee of the future.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to prepare and forward the proceedings of this meeting to the Journal office for publication.

On motion, the Club adjourned to meet at Sugar Creek meeting house on Saturday the 29th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M. JOSEPH FLETCHER, Sen'r, Chm'n. C. C. LEONARD, Sec'y.

Communication.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 3, 1842.

To the Editor of the Sangamon Journal.

Sir—To prevent misrepresentation of the recent affair between Messrs. Shields and Lincoln, I think it proper, to give a brief narrative of the facts of the case, as they came within my knowledge; for the truth of which I hold myself responsible, and request you to give the same publication. An offensive article, in relation to Mr. Shields, appeared in the Sangamon Journal of the 2d September last, and on demanding the name of the author, Mr. Lincoln was given up by the Editor. Mr. Shields, previous to this demand, made his arrangements to go to Quincy on public business; and before his return, Mr. Lincoln had left for Tremont to attend the Court, with the intention, as we learned, of remaining on the circuit several weeks. Mr. Shields, on his return, requested me to accompany him to Tremont; and on arriving there, we found that Dr. Merryman and Mr. Butler had passed us in the night, and got there before us—were in Tremont, on the 17th ult., and Mr. Shields addressed a note to Mr. Lincoln immediately, informing him, that he was given up as the author of some articles, that appeared in the Sangamon Journal, (one more over the same signature having made its appearance at this time,) and requesting him, to retract the offensive allusions, contained in said articles in relation to his private character. Mr. Shields handed this note to me to deliver to Mr. Lincoln, and directed me, at the same time, not to enter into any verbal communication, or to be the bearer of any verbal explanation, as such were always liable to misapprehension. This note was delivered by me to Mr. Lincoln, stating, at the same time, that I would call at his convenience for an answer. Mr. Lincoln, in the evening of the same day, handed me a letter addressed to Mr. Shields. In this he gave or offered no explanation; but stated therein, that he could not submit to answer further, on the ground that Mr. Shields's note contained an assumption of facts, and also a menace. Mr. Shields then addressed him another note, in which he disavowed all intention to menace, and requested to know, whether he (Mr. Lincoln) was the author of either of the articles, which appeared in the Journal, headed *lost Townships*, and signed *Rebecca*; and if so, he requested his retraction of the offensive matter, in relation to his private character; if not, his denial would be held sufficient. This letter was returned to Mr. Shields unanswered, with a verbal statement, that there could be no further negotiation between them, until the first note was withdrawn. Mr. Shields thereupon sent a note designating me as his friend, to which Mr. Lincoln replied, by designating Dr. Merryman. Those three last notes passed on Monday morning the 19th. Dr. Merryman handed me Mr. Lincoln's last note when by ourselves, I remarked to Dr. Merryman that the matter was now submitted to us; and that I would propose, that he and myself, should pledge our words of honor to each other, to try to agree upon terms of amicable arrangement; and compel our principals to accept of them;—to this he readily assented, and we shook hands upon the pledge. It was then mutually agreed, that we should adjourn to Springfield, and there prostrate the matter, for the purpose of effecting the settlement between him and myself. All this I kept concealed from Mr. Shields—our horse had got a little lame in going to Tremont, and Dr. Merryman invited me to take a seat in his buggy—I accepted the invitation the more readily, as I thought that leaving Mr. Shields in Tremont, until his horse would be in better condition to travel, would facilitate the private agreement between Dr. Merryman and myself. I travelled to Springfield, and on the way with him, and met with Mr. Lincoln, but nothing passed between us on the journey, in relation to the matter in hand; we arrived in Springfield on Monday night; about noon on Tuesday, to my astonishment, a proposition was made, to meet in Missouri, within three miles of Alton, on the next Thursday? The weapons, Cavalry broad swords of the largest size. The parties, to stand on each side of a barrier, and to be confined to a limited space—as I had not been consulted at all on the subject, and considering the private understanding between Dr. Merryman and myself, and it being known, that Mr. Shields was left at Tremont, such a proposition took me by surprise, however, being determined, not to violate the laws of the State, I declined agreeing upon the terms until we should meet in Missouri. Immediately after, I called upon Dr. Merryman, (and withdrew the pledge of honor between him and myself, in relation to a secret arrangement. I started after this to meet Mr. Shields, and met him about twenty miles from Springfield. It was late on Tuesday night when we both reached the city, and learned that Dr. Merryman had left for Missouri, Mr. Lincoln having left before the proposition was made, as Dr. Merryman had himself informed me. The time and place made it necessary to start at once. We left Springfield at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, travelled all night, and arrived in Hillsboro' on Wednesday morning, where we took in Gen. Ewing—from there we went to Alton, where we arrived on Thursday; and as the proposition required three friends on each side, I was joined by Gen. Ewing and Dr. Hope, as the friends of Mr. Shields—we then crossed to Missouri, where a proposition was made by Gen. H. Hardin and Dr. English, (who had arrived there in the mean time as casual friends) to refer the matter to I think four friends, for a settlement. This I believe Mr. Shields would refuse and declined doing him, but Dr. Hope who conferred with him upon the subject, returned and stated, that Mr. Shields declined settling the matter through any other, than the friends he had selected, to stand by him on that occasion. The friends of both parties, finally agreed to withdraw the papers (temporarily) to give the friends of Mr. Lincoln an opportunity to explain. Whereupon the friends of Mr. Lincoln, to-wit: Messrs. Merryman, Bledsoe and Butler, made a full and satisfactory explanation, in relation to the article which appeared in the Sangamon Journal of the 2d; the only one written by him. This was all done without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Shields; and he refused to accede to it, until Dr. Hope, Gen. Ewing and myself, declared the apology sufficient, and that we could not sustain him in going further. I think it unnecessary to state further, that no explanation or apology, had been previously offered, on the part of Mr. Lincoln, to Mr. Shields; and that none was ever communicated by me to him; nor was any ever offered to me, unless a paper read to me by Dr. Merryman, after he had handed me the broadsword proposition on Tuesday. I heard so little of the reading of the paper, that I do not know fully what it purport to be, and I was less inclined to enquire as Mr. Lincoln was then going to Missouri, and Mr. Shields not yet arrived from Tremont. In fact, I could not entertain any other of the kind, unless upon my own responsibility, and that, I was not disposed to do, after what had already transpired.

I make this statement, as I am about to be absent for some time, and I think it due to all concerned, to give a true version of the matter before I leave.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN D. WHITESIDE.

The St. Louis Republican of Tuesday says that on Monday city acrip passed at 25 per cent. 45.

To the Public.

SPRINGFIELD, 5th Oct. '42.

I met Gen. Whiteside on Monday evening last at the American House, for the purpose of arranging a difficulty between Messrs. Butler and Shields. Gen. Whiteside refused to proceed to the adjustment of the affair in this State upon the grounds that it would render him amenable to its laws. The interview then terminated. Early the next morning I received the following note from him:

5 o'clock, A. M. 4th Oct. '42.

Dr. Merryman.

The proposition you handed me about 9 o'clock last night I indignantly refused to entertain. I had waited all day for an answer, and none was given until late at night, while my principal was attending a social party. The matter is referred to me by Mr. Shields, and to you by Mr. Butler, and we are bound to conduct it as gentlemen. I told you upon a former occasion, that nothing could be finally arranged until we should leave the State; that as citizens, we must respect its laws. Told at your boarding house at 10 o'clock last night, and found the house shut up. Now I take occasion to tell you that your words and distance will be accepted. This is your right, and I insist on mine; therefore, I designate Missouri, within a mile of Jefferson Barracks. The designation of place is not my right as a citizen, and I shall not allow you to dictate the whole of the preliminaries. For this I am responsible, and not my principal. I therefore insist upon you going to the place designated as my right, and if a gentleman, you will do so. You and I can agree upon the time, but you cannot dictate it. I propose next Friday 3 o'clock P. M. Your obedient servant,
JOHN D. WHITESIDE.

To this I replied as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, 8 o'clock, A. M. Tuesday, 4th Oct. 1842.

Sir—I regret that the arrangement, in relation to the 6 o'clock this morning, precludes the possibility of my communicating any further on the subject to which it alludes.

Respectfully,
E. H. MERRYMAN.

Gen. J. D. Whiteside.

This he refused to receive; and after taking a copy, he returned it to me. Sometime afterwards, the note below was handed me by Col. Shields.

SPRINGFIELD, 10 o'clock, Oct. 4th, '42.

Dr. E. H. Merryman.

Sir—From the tenor of your last note to me, by the hand of Capt. Lincoln, I have to request that you will meet me at the Planter's House, in the city of St. Louis, on Friday next, where you will hear from me further.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN D. WHITESIDE.

I then made this enquiry:

SPRINGFIELD, 7 o'clock, Oct. 4th, '42.

Gen. J. D. Whiteside.

Sir—Your note of 10 o'clock to day, has been received. I wish to know, Sir, if you intend that note as a challenge; my friends will wait upon you with the contents of our meetings.

Respectfully,
E. H. MERRYMAN.

To this I received the following answer:

Springfield, 4 o'clock, Oct. 4th, '42.

Dr. E. H. Merryman.

Sir—I acknowledge the receipt of your 3d note by Capt. Lincoln, and will in reply tell you that you have a note of the character you allude to when we meet in the Planter's House, on Friday next in St. Louis.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN D. WHITESIDE.

I then sent him the annexed note by Mr. Lincoln:

Springfield, 7 o'clock, P. M. 4th Oct. '42.

Gen. John D. Whiteside.

Sir—I still deny your right to name time and place, for the adjustment of the difficulty between us; nevertheless, as I cannot well spare time, I am willing to meet you at the time you mention, at the Planter's House, in the city of St. Louis, on Friday next, and I shall be glad to see you there on Friday next.

Respectfully,
E. H. MERRYMAN.

This he refused to receive. Below is Mr. Lincoln's statement of what was passed between him and Gen. Whiteside.

Upon presenting this note to Gen. Whiteside, and stating that he had given it to John Hope, of Brown county, he declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Gen. Whiteside, then gave him his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 14th day of Nov. next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this district, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 4th day of October, A. D. 1842.

Attest, JAMES F. OWINGS, clerk. 58.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of JOHN P. KIRBY, of Adams county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that John P. Kirby, of Adams county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 14th day of Nov. next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this district, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 5th day of Oct. A. D. 1842.

Attest, JAMES F. OWINGS, clerk. 1075.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of JOHN C. HILLS, of Adams county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that John C. Hills, of Adams county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 14th day of Nov. next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this district, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 5th day of Oct. A. D. 1842.

Attest, JAMES F. OWINGS, clerk. 1069.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Henry Rice, of McLean county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Rice, of McLean county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 14th day of Nov. next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this district, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

The N. Y. Herald of September 25th, says that the government has been offered \$250,000 for a million and a half of the six per cent. loan, only with the condition that if the parties offering so elect they shall be at liberty to take five millions more at the same rate any time within sixty days. This offer was rejected.

